

The Fabrications

Waldron

Francis Godolphin Waldron

On February 1st 1796 was published

"Free Reflections on Miscellaneous Papers

and

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1796.

Thomas Caldecott 1744-1833

Was called to the Bar, Middle Temp
became a Benchet and a prominent
member of the Oxford Circuit.

He was a book-collector and Shakspeare
student - and bequeathed to the Bodleian
Library an invaluable collection of
Shakspeare Quartos.

He was of the school of Johnson and
Steevens of Shakspeare Commentators and
held in contempt Malone, Steevens. and
the Shaksperian Scholars of his own day.

He published privately before 1820 (at
which date it was reprinted.) "Hamlet" and
'As You Like It' with elaborate notes.

He was well acquainted with honest
Tom Warton (Dr John Warton) and Bishop
Percy - and entered heartily into Warton's
quarrel with Ritson who he calls "that
scurrilous miscreant."

Caldecott was a friend of Samuel Ireland,
was a believer in the authenticity of the
MS. and a member of the 2nd. Committee
that met on April 23rd 1796

Caldecott

Is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Flitch custom.

Thomas Cadevall
Scott with

The Fabrications

Waldron

Francis Godolphin Waldron

On February 1st 1796 was published

"Free Reflections on Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments Under the Hand & Seal of William Shakespeare in the Possession of Samuel Ireland of Norfolk Street to which are added Extracts from an Unpublished MS. Play called 'The Virgin Queen' Written by or in imitation of Shakespeare, London 1796."

This pamphlet was written by Francis Godolphin Waldron in opposition to the MSS.

The "Virgin Queen", itself by F. G. Waldron was published May 1st 1797. It was attempted as a sequel to Shakespeare's Tempest and has no connection with the Ireland fabrication.

Waldron was a distant relation of Francis Godolphin, Duke of Leeds and was named after that nobleman.

He was a member of Garrick's company and is first noticed in Oct. 1769, acting in 'A New Way to Pay Old Debts'.

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Flitch custom.

In 1793 he was prompter as well as sub-
manager at the Haymarket theatre and his
son appeared with him in certain parts
in that theatre in 1794

On Sept 16 1796 the theatre was closed
for his benefit

The Fabrications

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Garrick had given him charge of the Theatrical Fund which had been established in 1766

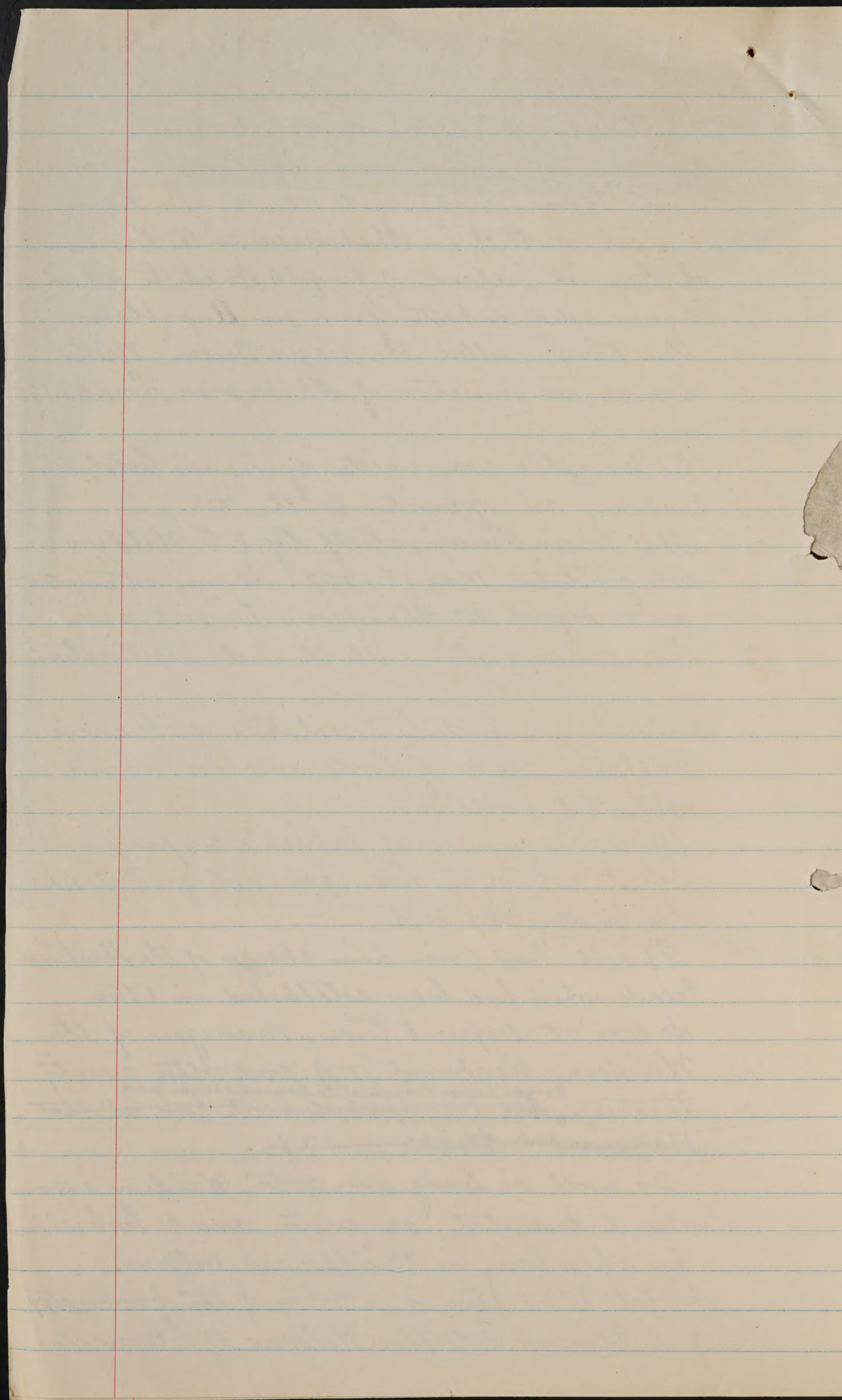
He was, at different times, manager of the Windsor, Richmond (1788) and other county theatres.

^{In 1793 he was prompter at the Haymarket theatre and}
~~his own appeared with him at that Haymarket theatre in 1794.~~

As well as being an actor, Waldron was also a dramatist, an editor, and a bookseller - his shop being in Middle-row, Holborn.

In Feb. 1789 there is a notice of the bankruptcy of a Francis Godolphin Waldron of Clements

Is almost forgotten.
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The Fabrications

Francis Godolphin Waldron

Inn, dealer & chapman. This undoubtedly refers to the actor.

Samuel Paterson (1726-1802) the Bibliologist and Shakesperian annotator was a great friend of Waldron's and after Paterson's death Waldron continued some of his work.

He was responsible for nearly twenty dramatic works and for a Memoir of Thomas Davies, the bookseller & actor which was published by Nichols in his Literary Anecdotes.

He was an ardent believer in the fabrications for a considerable time after he had inspected them - but when his faith in them ceased with the slight help of George Steevens he published his "Free Reflection" &c.

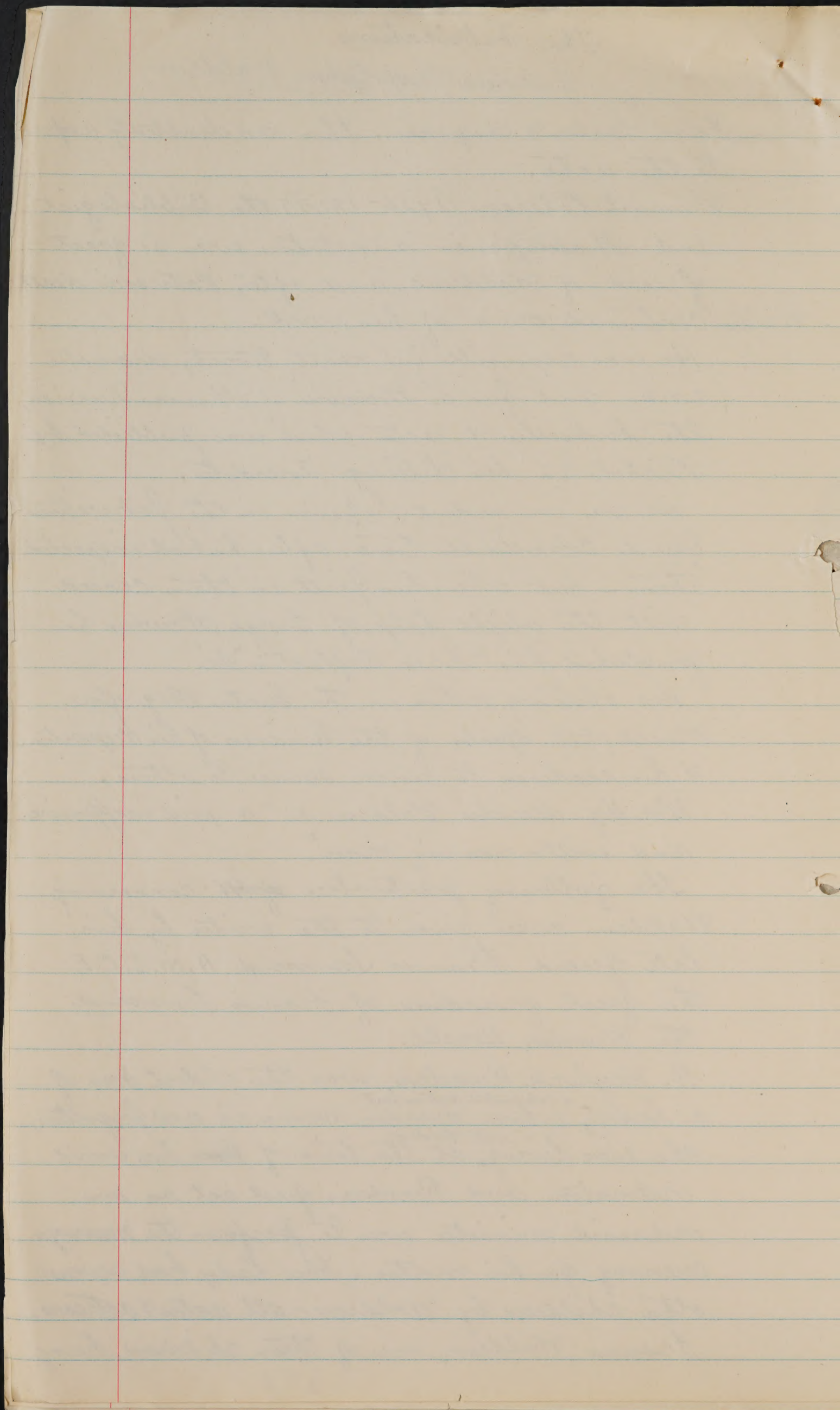
His obituary notice in the Gents. Mag. for March 1818 speaks of the kindness of his disposition & his readiness to render service to others.

Wm. Hy. describes Waldron as "a quiet inoffensive and well-meaning man."

The following particulars of ~~H.~~ concerning Waldron were given to the writer by his late friend Francis Townsend A.M.I.C.E. the great grandson of Francis Townsend the Windsor Herald.

G. Keylock Rusden was the eldest son of a lady ^{a celebrated actress but} whose maiden name is now forgotten, she was living ^{with Waldron} at the time of ~~Rusden's~~ her son's ordination and Rusden's first act as an ordained minister was to perform the marriage ceremony for his mother. This lady had several other children by Waldron - all actors & actresses. Francis Waldron, one of these children, hung

is almost forgotten.
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on the Dunmow Flitch custom.



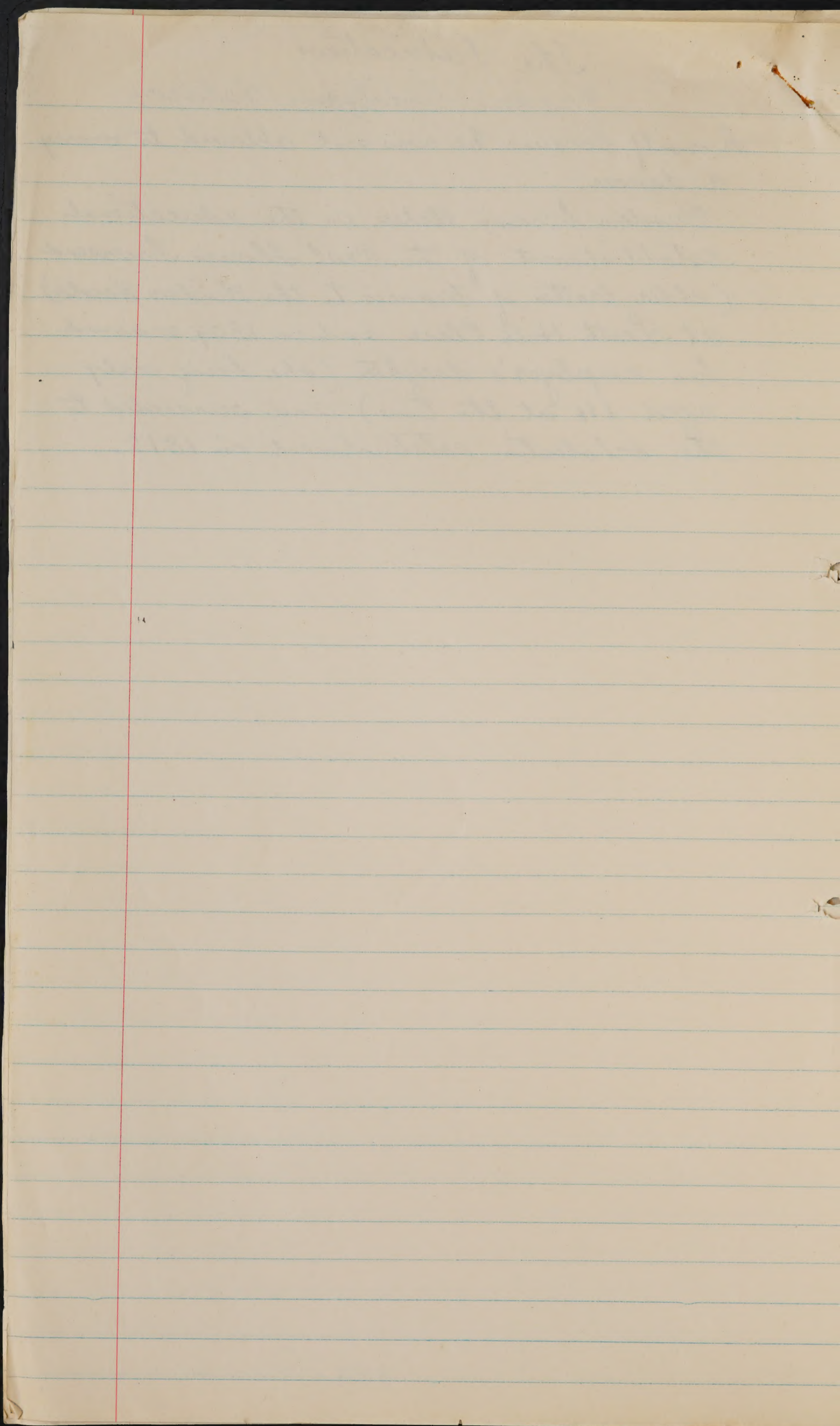
The Fabrications

Francis Godolphin Waldron

himself because he was not allowed to marry a dancer.

Rusden became usher in the educational establishment of the Rev.^d Thomas Townsend (elder brother of Francis T. the Windsor Herald) at Leith Hill Place and in 1809 married his employer's daughter (she being only aged 14 at the time) and succeeded to the scholastic establishment in 1812.

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Flitch custom.



Howe-Whipping of Sir Hudson Lowe
Richd H. Horne.

Richard Henry Horne speaking of
Chatterton ^{his own friend} and Wm. Hy. Ireland, ~~the latter~~
~~with whom~~ ^{he} became ~~acquainted~~ ^{acquainted} after 1822. writes as follows

Each of them pretended to have found
some old original MSS. and no doubt
the idea of forgery and wrong-doing in
any serious sense had never been intended
- probably such a view of the act had
never crossed their minds. But having
done it and found the effect surpass
all they had anticipated, they were afraid
at once to confess the truth and allowed
themselves to be carried on with the force
of circumstances they had in some sort
innocently created. But one has been
forgiven and admired, the other was persecuted
or held in odium through life and has
not been forgiven in his grave.

Why this odium has been attached only
to young Ireland is quite explicable, as
it seems to me. In the case of Chatterton
men of distinction did not peril their
judgments nor hotly enter into contests,
and the melancholy suicide of the poor
young poet, together with his undoubted genius,
disarmed all hostility and has cast a
pathetic interest over his memory.

But young Ireland was said to have 'taken
in' some of the first men of the day (i.e. they
took themselves in by pretending to a judgment
which they did not possess) and a hot
contest ensued - ~~the latter~~

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dublin Fitch custom.



It was but a few years after leaving France in 1822 that the Ireland's were living in Upper Park Street, Camden Town.

One account of the social life led there is given by Richard Henry Horne who made Wm. Hy's acquaintance at a Bookseller's Shop in the Tottenham Court Road (probably James Caulfield's place of business).

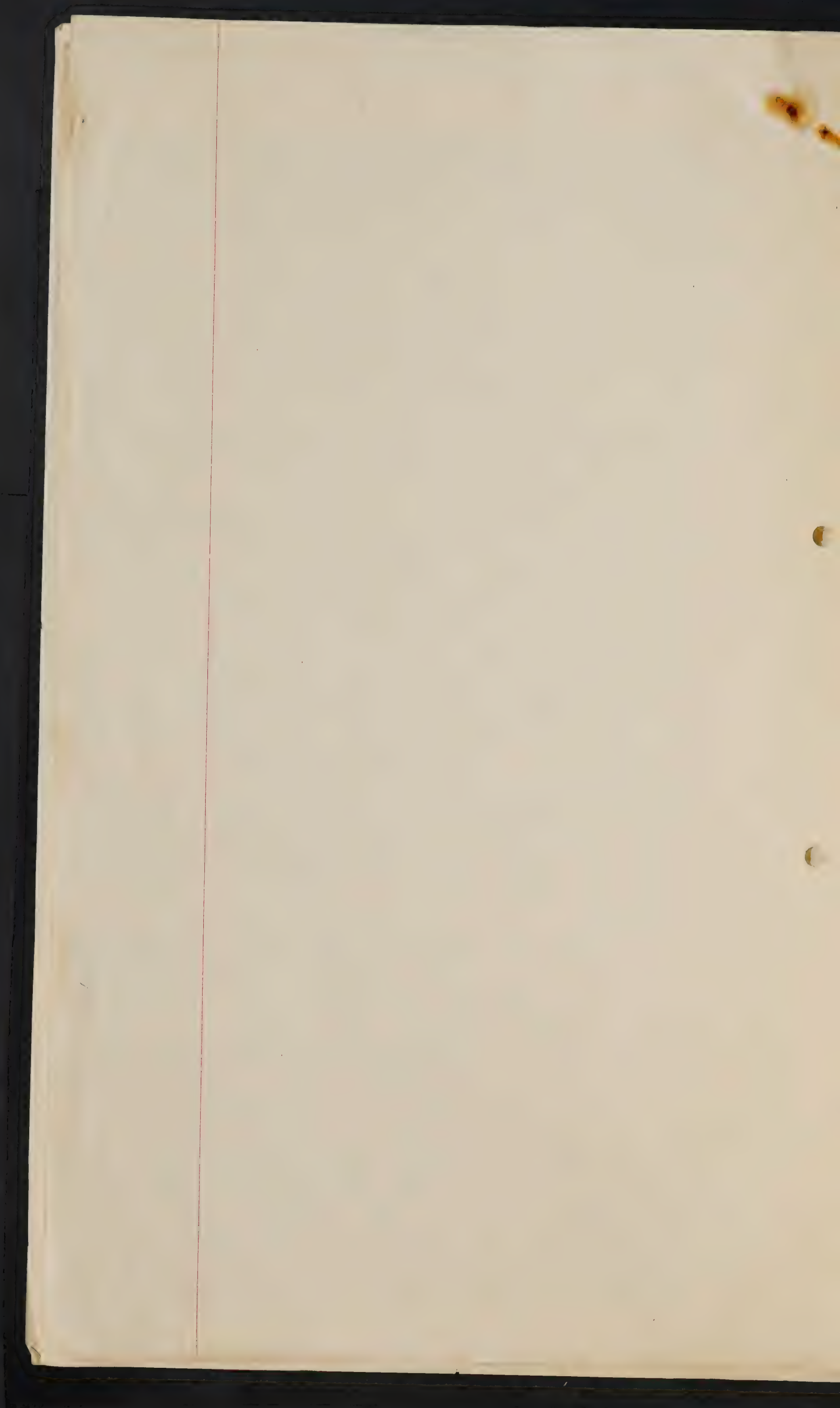
"In early youth I chanced to make the acquaintance of Wm. Hy. Ireland —. He was then somewhat an years but a ~~strikingly~~ handsome man, with a mass of iron-grey hair hanging over the collar of a dark blue frocked and braided coat, he had very much the appearance of a sun-burned general officer. Of his boyhood error and its injurious consequences he often used to relate many interesting anecdotes.

"He was naturally of a genial spirit and a long residence in Paris had given a fine tone of lively French elegance to the whole family.

"He evidently preferred the society of young people and at his house were met artists and artistes of various kinds, all "on their promotion", and students in literature, poetry and science, together with a racy sprinkling of French and Spanish political refugees, all singing agreeably or playing the guitar.

"Among these was the Marquis de Maubreville the least genial of the visitors, the young Baron Las Cases (son of Count Las Cases author of the St. Helena Journal) Balsir

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Tate Dudley wrote an opera
at the Pantheon Flitch custom.



Chatterton. The late harpist to the Queen, several
students of the Royal Academy and among
them Sam Drummond, son of the painter of the
"Death of Nelson" also the Hon. G. F.,
a near relation of the Earl of Anglesea,*
Dr. Stone at that time celebrated for his attacks
upon the phrenologists, and a nice floral
sprinkling of young-lady aspirants in painting
and music.

The "board" was always merry, hospitable,
and kindly, and presented that sort of easy
art. life so rarely found in England.

If the principal dish at supper consisted of
roasted apples or back-baked pears, with
side-plates of turnatoes and radishes, there were
no apologies. If the salad bowl had been
broken in the morning, there was a capital
salad served in a cracked soup-tureen or
something else - But no Irish apologies.

The thing ~~served~~ furnished a subject for merriment.
Ireland was not eloquent but he had a
good flow of words, sometimes "talked like
a book" and often expressed himself with
great energy and a special gesticulation
that most people would consider rather ~~extravagant~~
extravagant. For instance having a fine fall
of iron-grey hair he would suddenly enhance
his delivery by raising both hands with his
fingers grasping his hair on each side, so
that those who saw this for the first time,
made sure he was about to tear out two handfuls.

* Note Mrs Ireland was the Earl of Anglesea's
aunt by ^{her} marriage to Capt. Capt. Bagly.

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Fane Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Flitch custom.

He varied his alarming effects by occasionally setting one leg and foot at work upon the floor with a short nervous, up and down, action, noiseless in itself, but making everything shake.

One day he beckoned a young man aside who had recently left the Royal Military College Sandhurst (Horne himself got) and closing the door of his study, said to him in an undertone full of vague meanings.

"You have read A Voice from St. Helena?"

"I have" replied the cadet

"And the Journal of Bent Lac Cases?"

"Yes"

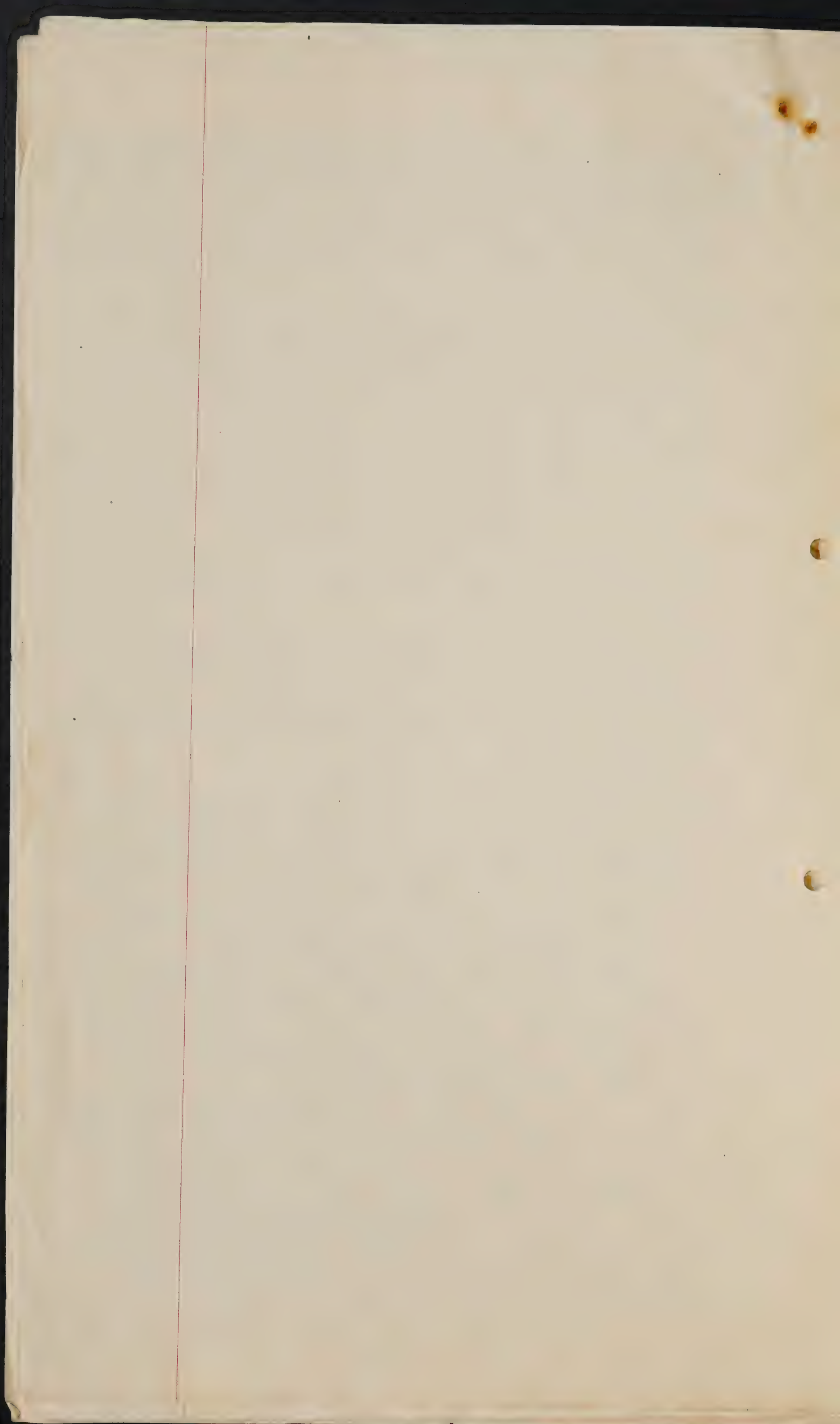
"My God, Sir did you ever" (up went both hands, like wild claws into his hair) "did you ever read such things before in your life?"

"I certainly never did."

"Now apart from cruelty - striking the question of English and French, and merely looking at it as the treatment of a great, a noble, a once all powerful foe - isn't enough to make the blood boil, Sir - to read of such atrocities of persecution as the great Napoleon experienced from that gaoler Sir Hudson Lowe?"

His eyes flashed, his cheeks and forehead flashed, the clutching fingers were slowly withdrawn from his hair, and the right knee began to work rapidly up and down till the pens, penwipers, paperknife and every other light article danced upon the table.

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunlop Flitch custom.



'It certainly was by no means to the honour of England' said the juvenile soldier after a pause.

'Honour! - an eternal disgrace! - The whole country disgraced by this one man. Wouldn't you like to see him shot?'

'Well no; I daresay he thought he was doing his duty, and under very trying circumstances, though he did it shockingly at times.'

'Wouldn't you like to see him horse-whipped?'

'By one of the Emperor's relations?'

'By anybody, sir?'

'Pardon me, no, only by some one who -'

'Who felt a deep interest in the Emperor. He slowly and tormentingly murdered the Emperor. Wasn't he murdered by inches? Yes, you would like to see one of his dearest and most most devoted friends and followers - one of the voluntary companions of his exile - cane, thrash, horse-whip that State gaoler?'

'I don't know that. I should like to see it.'

'But you would have no objection to him of such a thing?'

'I certainly should not.'

'Would you give - (then the sole of the foot began to work a powerful vibration upon the floor) 'Would you give your help to such an act?'

'What act?'

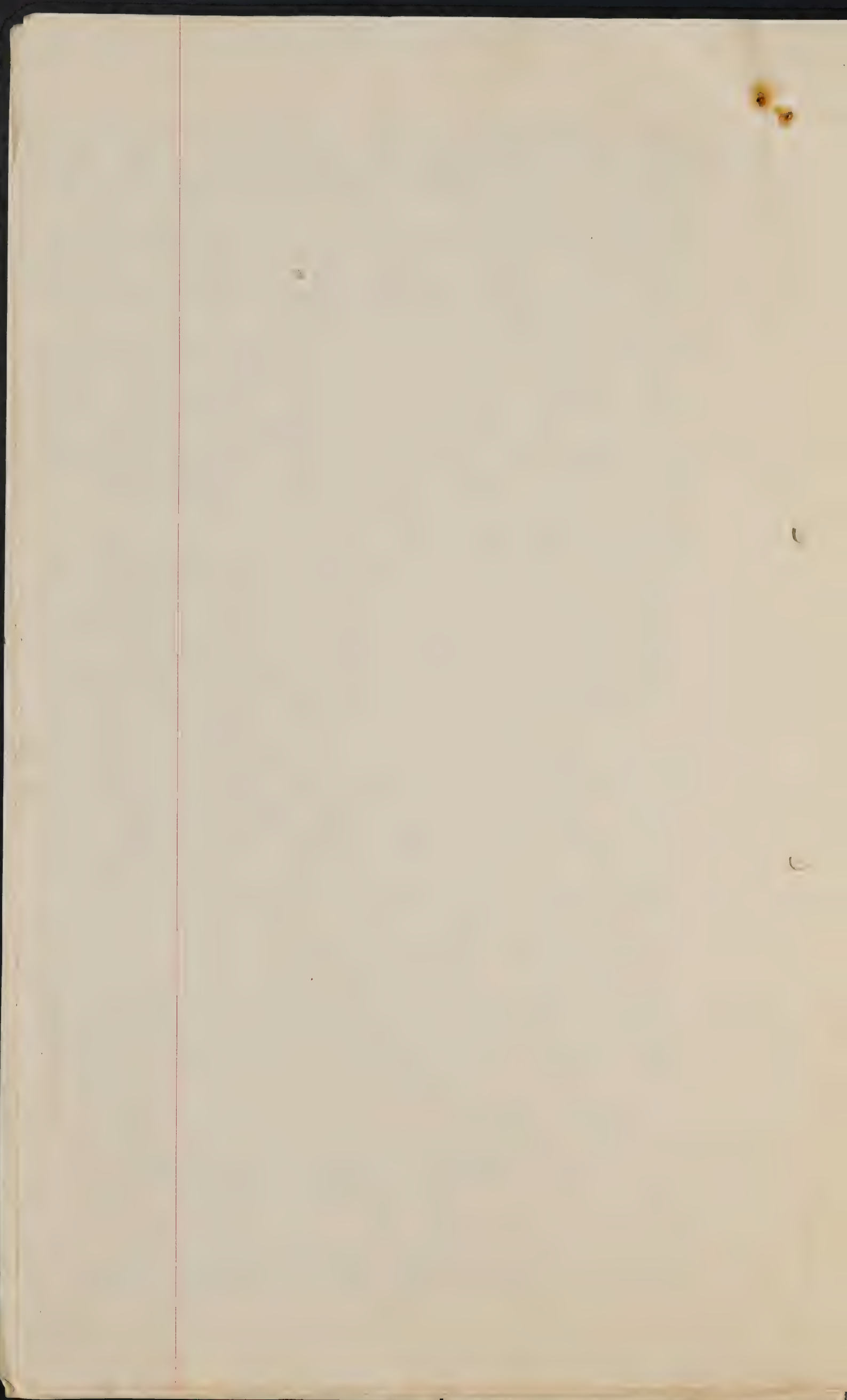
'A consummation devoutly to be wished.'

'What consummation? - Ireland?'

'Horse-whipping.'

'Help one gentleman to horse-whip another?'

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
of the Dunmow Flitch custom.



'No, no, not exactly that - I mean help
in the sense of saving the avenger - the
castigator - from the lash of the law,
if the State gaoler^{or} won't fight.'

'I don't know, Let me understand.'

'You shall - you shall! My God! - yes Mr'

'Richard!' (Here both hands went up into his
hair) 'Yes, you may well wish to understand.
But it will be done - done, Sir!'

'By whom? - one of the Napoleonic family, I mean.'

'Not of his family' (Here the foot began a
strong vibration) 'but one of his companions
in exile.'

'The old General?'

'No, not him.'

'The French Savan?'

'No, not the Savan.'

'Barry O'Meara, then?' (Here the vibration of
the foot became audible).

'No, Mr Richard.'

'Count Las Cases?'

'You have it, Count Las Cases - but vicariously.'

'How - whips a man vicariously, Mr Ireland?'

'The Count is too much in years, and it would
not do to risk - to risk -'

'The horse-whip changing hands?'

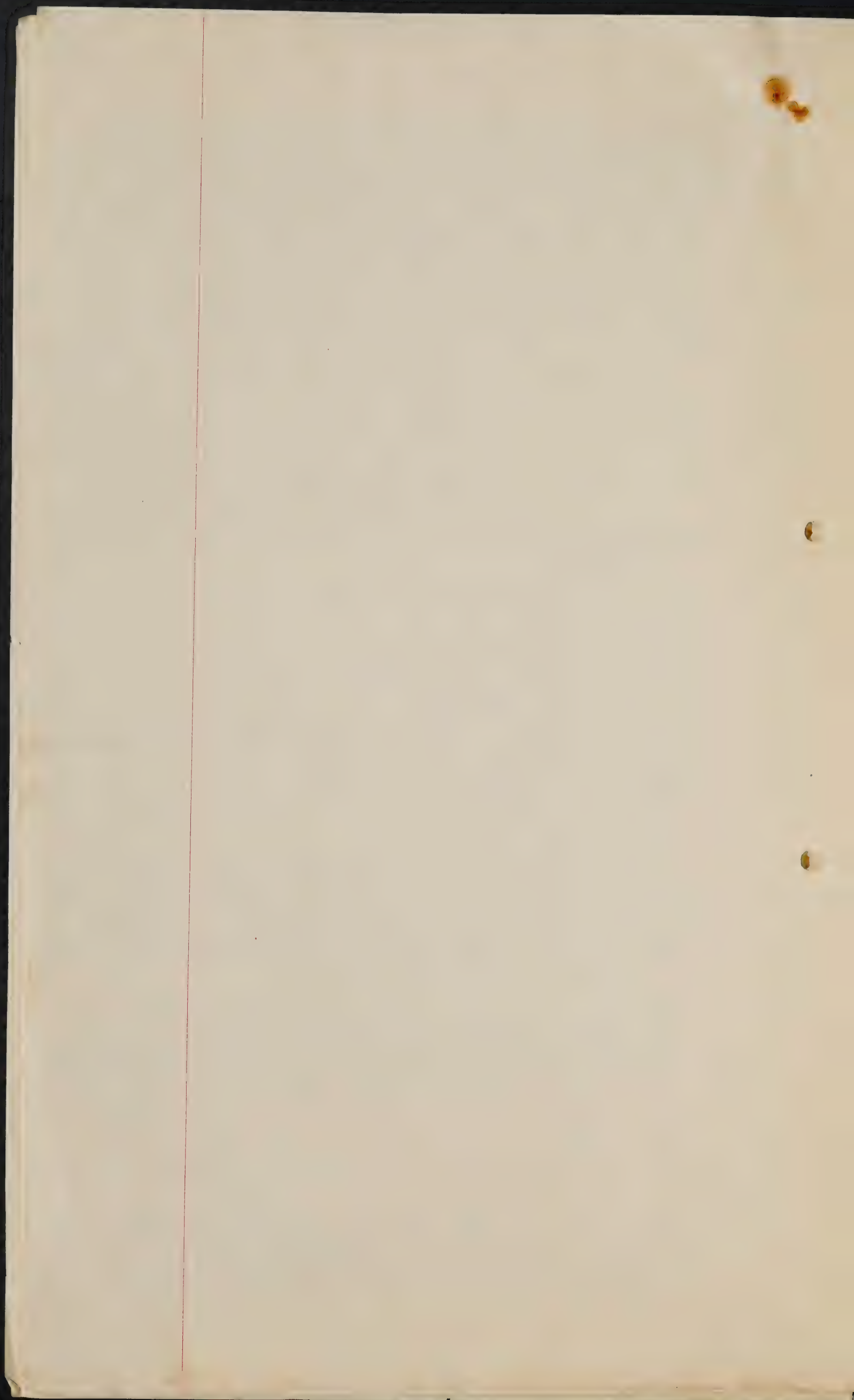
'Exactly so; but Baron Las Cases, the Count's
son, will be the vicar. You've met him here?'

'Yes once.'

'He will do it.'

Ireland at this period had chambers for
literary business in Clements Inn, and

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Flitch custom.

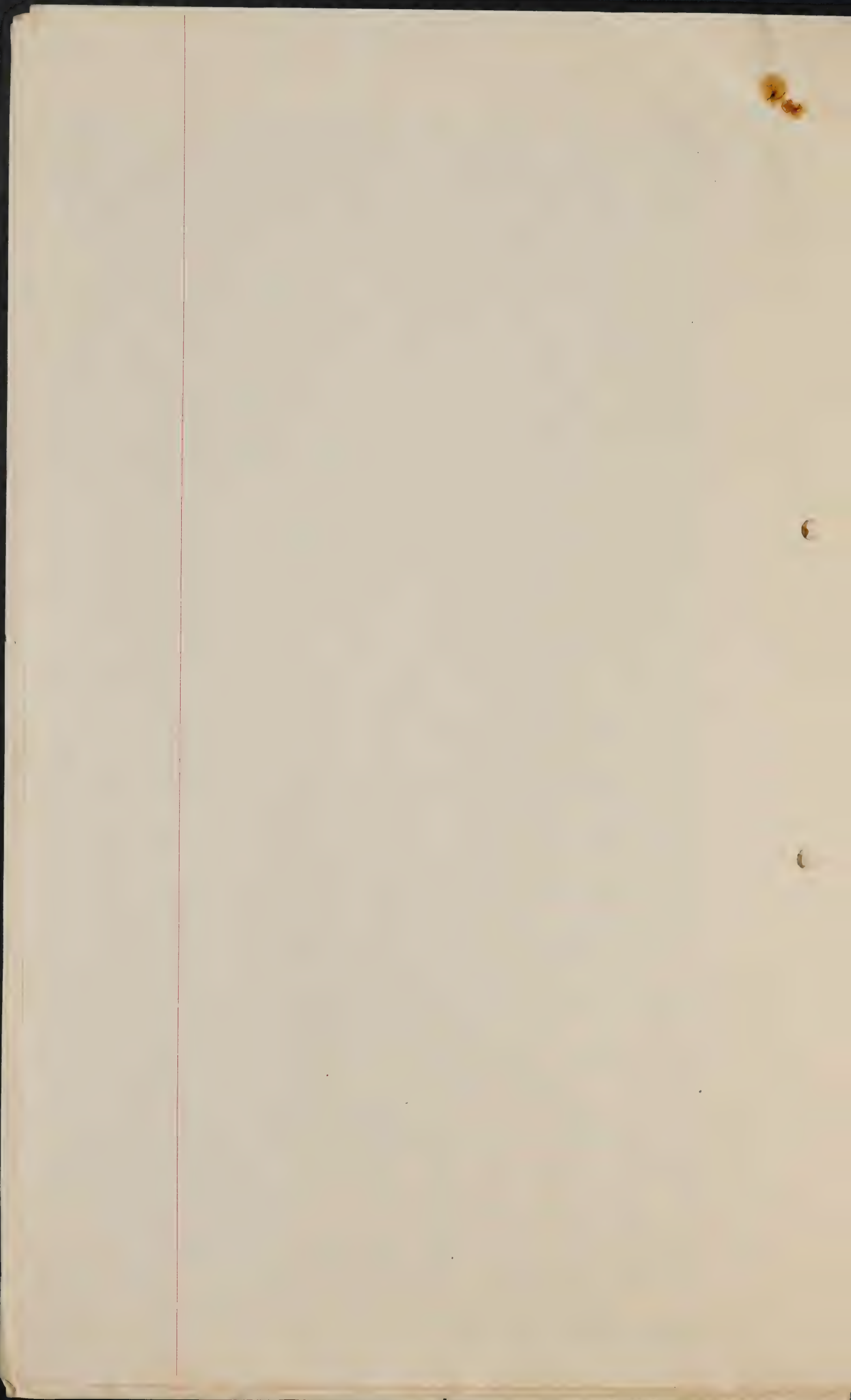


here he, and one or two more concocted the entire plan, of which the ladies at Camden Town were to be kept in perfect ignorance till all had been accomplished.

It would occupy too much space to narrate how they hired three hackney coaches, two of which were to contain foreign friends who were to do nothing and know nothing, but drive off in different directions at a certain signal, how they waylaid the doomed State gaoler,* how Baron Las Cases, armed with a light riding whip, waited till a carriage door was opened and a gentleman alighted on his arrival to dinner; how the desired event took place, and the agile performer rapidly sprang up the stone steps and threw his card into the passage after the heels of the retiring personage; how the operator hastily entered one of the hackney coaches (the third) close to the railings of a green enclosure of the square - getting out of the door on the other side immediately and slowly walking away, while that coach and the others drove off in haste, how a choice party of five met at Ireland's chambers in Clement's Inn some hours after, to a most excellent supper, at which we all talked and laughed, sotto voce at the same time, and tried to eat and drink, but were in too wild a state of hilarity, as well as apprehension of the police - beside preparation for the

* Sir Hudson Lowe lived at N^o 10 Hereford St. Oxford St.

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunrow Flitch custom.



Baron's escape out of England - to listen, enjoy, or understand anything.

Altogether it was a British affair, and yet with a touch of the 'historical', of which Ireland made the most. His geese were always swans at least; and upon this occasion they were imperial eagles.

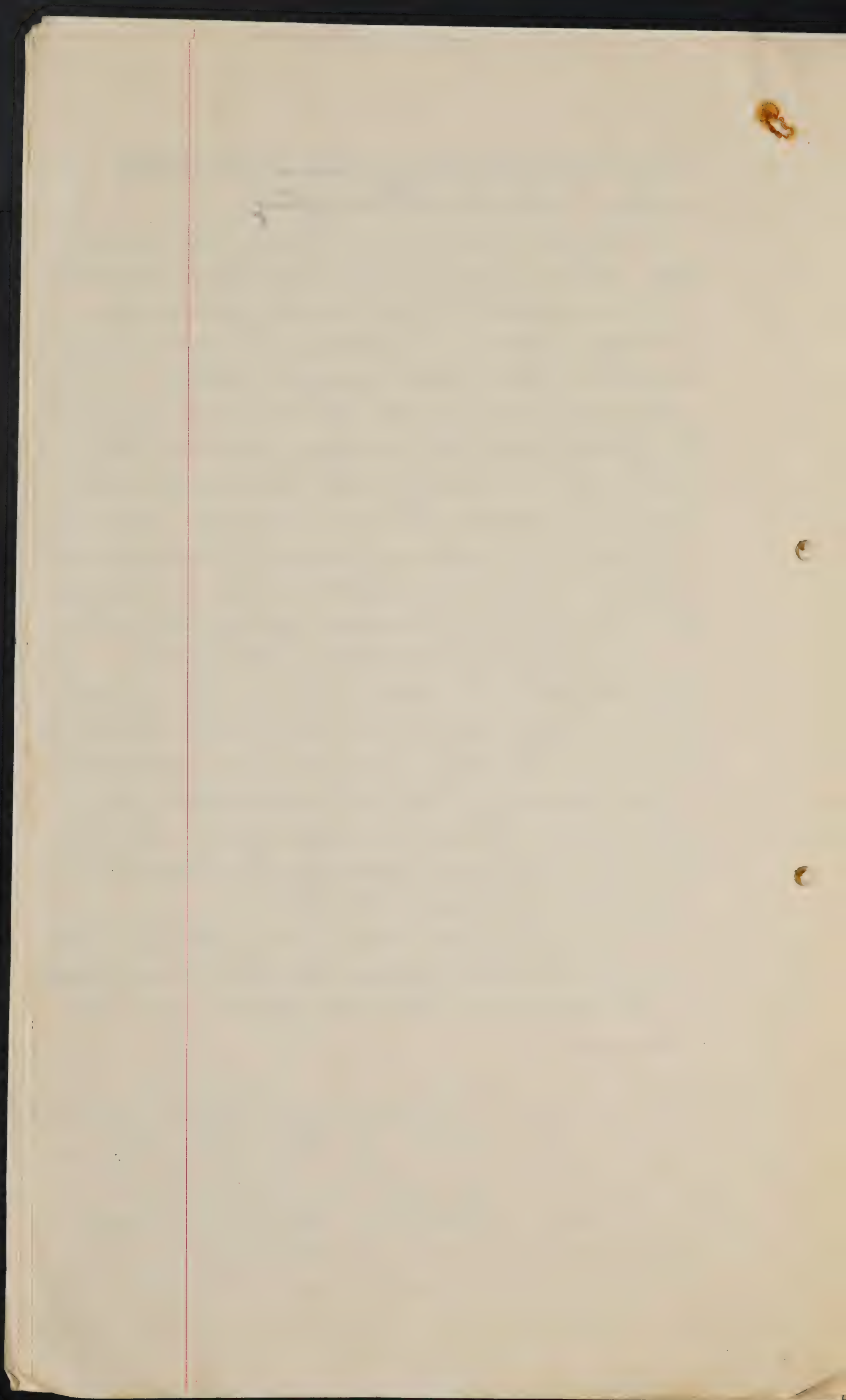
The address of Baron Las Cases on the card he threw into the passage, was at the Hotel de — Calais, where he was to await with his seconds the arrival of Sir Hudson.

To get him safe on board a certain fishing-smack, attired as a fisherman, but looking far more like a handsome young smuggler in a French vaudeville, was safely accomplished at about five in the morning, after driving about for two hours very slowly in every direction but the one intended, by the device of Ireland who acted as strategist throughout the affair, till the flying fisherman stepped into a boat at the foot of Wapping Old Stairs.

It is hardly necessary to say that Sir Hudson did not consider himself bound to avail himself of the address on the card thrown into the passage.

Emmanuel, Marquis of Las Cases mentioned in the above extract as ^{Count} ~~Baron~~ Las Cases at an early age entered the French Navy and became Lieutenant before 21 years of age. He emigrated at the French Revolution. He came to England and took part in the Restoration

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunbar Flitch custom.



expedition to Guiberon and on his escape
gave lessons in London and published an
Atlas. He returned to France - served
under Bernadotte and became councillor
of State.

On Napoleon's abdication he was in
dissent from the Council of State
deposing Napoleon but accepted a
commission as Captain in the Navy from
Louis 18th and returned to England.

~~His son, Louis Las Cases.~~

His Life of Napoleon was published in 1823.
It is the most notorious and is not
without charm. First published in 8 vols.
it was subsequently suppressed & compressed
under the title of 'Memorial of St. Helena'
adorned with the quaint spirited designs
of Sharlet.

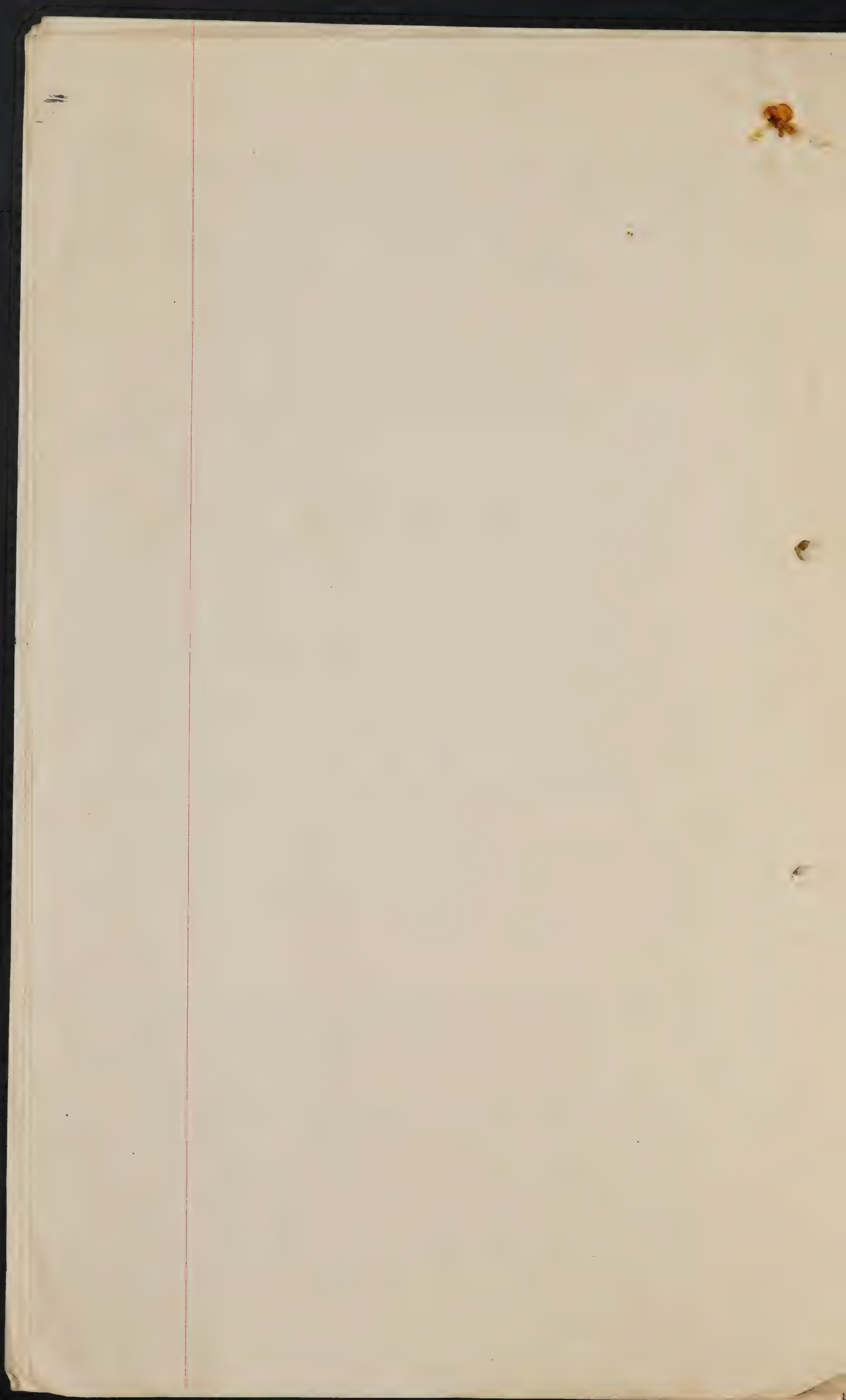
(Roseberry's 'Napoleon - The Last Phase').

Count Las Cases: son - Baron Las Cases
served with Napoleon in some of the
later campaigns.

Lady Malcolmi's 'Feary of St. Helena'
gives an impartial account of Lowe
which seems to turn the balance against
that狡猾 and distorted official.

The correspondence between Malcolmi and
Lowe shows Lowe as test, narrow and
suspicious and no one who reads it can
fail to understand why he was an unfit
representative of Britain in so delicate
and difficult a charge. (The Last Phase)

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Tunnaw Flitch custom.



Wallis - Troward.

Albany Wallis (1713-1800)

A little way down Norfolk Street from the house towards the river was Albany Wallis's office and residence. As he figures so prominently in the publication it is necessary to give some account and also of his partner Richard Troward. Wallis had acted for some time in London when that gentleman was being tried for his connection with the Gordon riots in 1761.

He was attorney also for the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre during the whole time of Garrick's administration as well as that of Sheridan's and in fact for the remainder of his life.

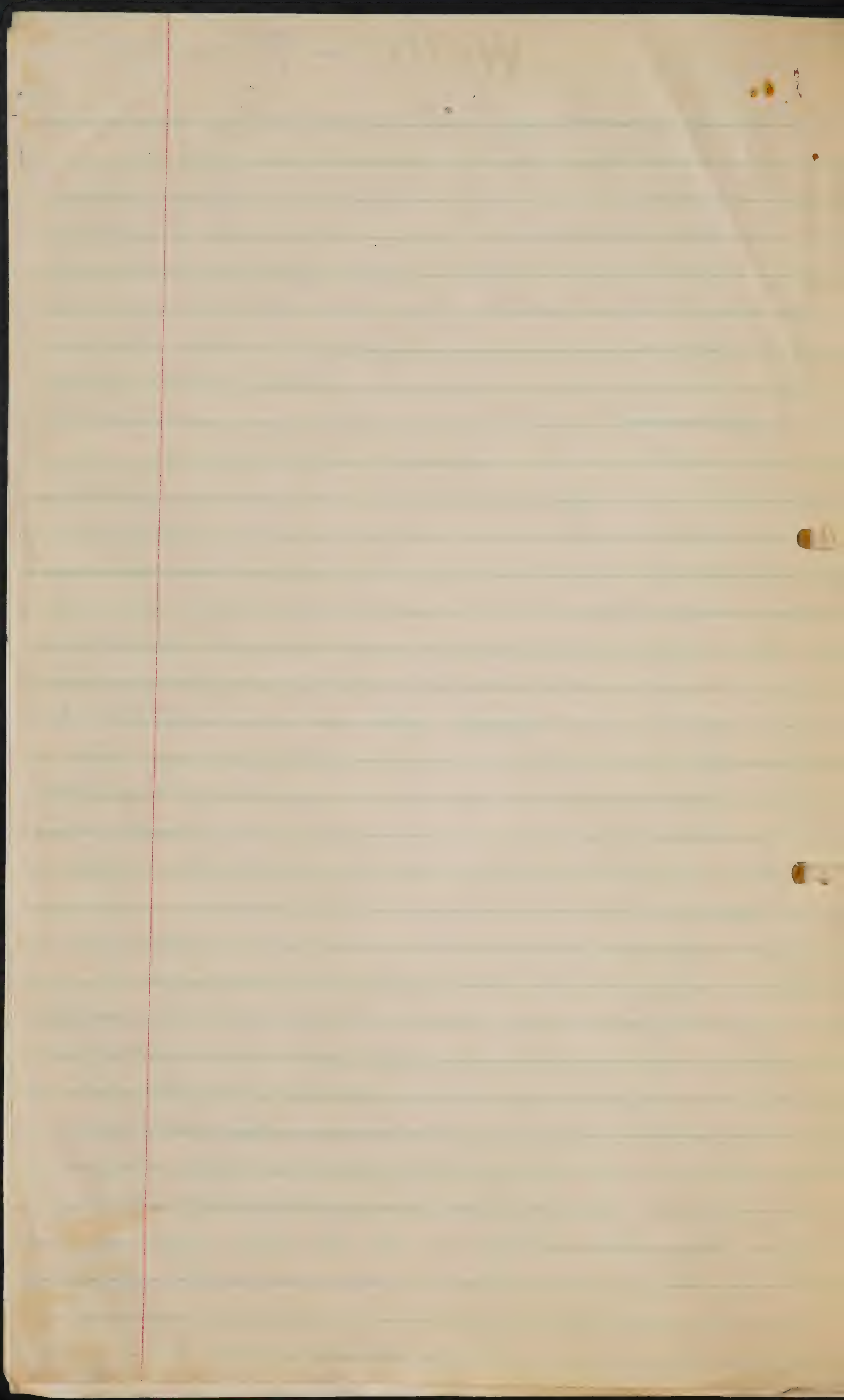
He was a personal friend of both Garrick and his wife and at his own expense commissioned Hickey, the sculptor (who was recommended to Wallis by Edmund Burke) for Garrick's monument in Westminster Abbey which was estimated to cost £600. Garrick's widow, Eva Maria commissioned her husband the sculptor for the execution of her husband's monument in Lichfield Cathedral.

Hickey dying in January 13 1743 a sculptor named Webber was chosen for the work.

Wallis came to reside in Norfolk Street about 1753. In ¹⁷⁶⁴~~1765~~ his house was valued at £60. In 1786 he is found in two houses and in 1787 the two houses are called one house in the White Books and was numbered 21. He lived there till his death in Sept. 1800 and also carried on his law business there.

In Nov. 1793 Wallis brought an action against

is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Tunnaw Flitch custom.



Insert this in attended Page

Wallis's Counsel in this action stated in court that Wallis had been a Tenant of the Duke of Norfolk since about 1753 - but the first time his name appears in the Rate Books for Norfolk District is 1764.

in 1766 and being called one of the (1737)

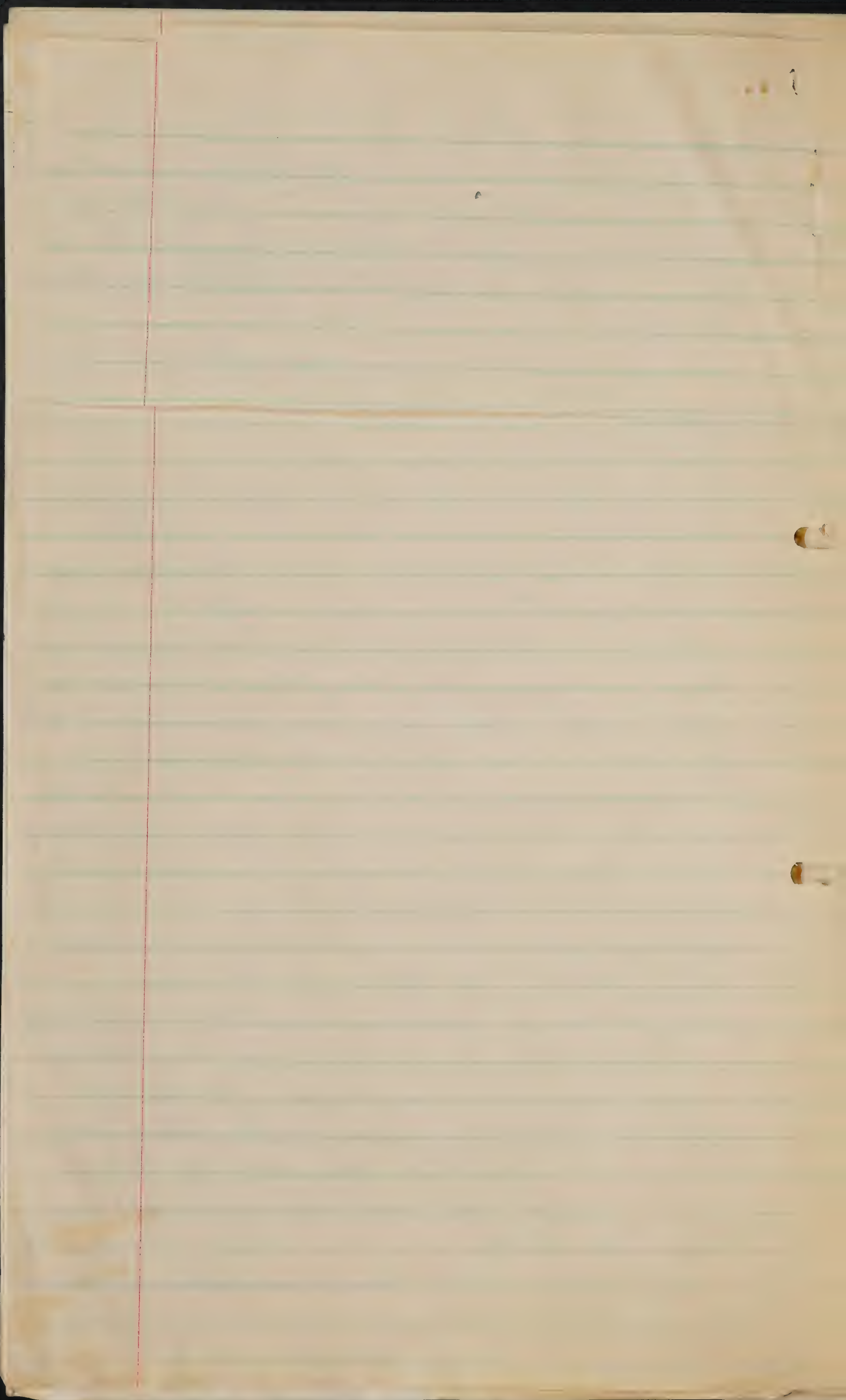
Wallis only obtained one shilling damages.

Wallis had for many years been the confidential Agent and attorney for Richard Wilson, M.P.

A dispute arose between them on pecuniary matters - the action being reported in the Times 19 Feb 1800 as follows:-

"This indictment having engaged the anxious
"attention of the public we feel ourselves bound
"to announce that the event was highly honorable
"to the venerable Defendant who attended in
"person with that which should accompany old
"age - a troop of friends - among others the
"Archbishop of York, Sir W. Ashurst, Lord Sydney,
"Lord Sandwich etc. joined by the affectionate
"interest which they felt in the proceedings that
"the claims of character are not to be destroyed
"by mere accusation and which on the present
"occasion the learned Judge, Lord Kenyon
"after having heard the prosecutor, Richard
"Wilson M.P. for Barnstaple, brought on a
"by evidence that without permitting Mr Wilson
"(Leading Counsel for Wallis) to go into the defence
"directed the jury to acquit the defendant.

Is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Flitch custom.



Albany, N.Y.

his land at the time. Norfolk. The lease was granted in 1785 for 99 years - and when in the lease was 'back building' which was to pull down in 10 months but before the Duke's Agent had pulled down the expiration of that period. (This back building is probably the explanation of two houses in 1786 and being called one house in 1787)

Wallis only obtained the killing of the Duke.

Wallis had for many years been the confidential Agent and attorney for the Duke of Devon, M.P.

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of the Tumbow Flitch custom.

ESSEX, PAINTED BY L. HUTCHINSON BRUSH,
DESCRIBED BY A.R. HOPE MONCRIEFF, 1900.

Henry Bate who afterwards added Dudley to his name and became a baronet in his old age, was son of the Rector of North Farnbridge, to which living he succeeded and bought for himself that of Bradwell yet so that the Bishop was able to bat him out on the score of simony, as was considered a hard case, since before the incumbent fell vacant Bate had spent a large sum in rebuilding the Church and improving the parish. He kept a residence at Bradwell however, where he occupied himself more actively in a religious than in the care of souls.

As a sportsman and sailor also he was not less renowned than as a holy warrior to poachers and other vagabonds. But it was in London that he won most notoriety as a wit, short story, a journalist, a playwright, a patron of the fine, and even as an amateur pugilist.

At one time he was editor of the Morning Post and afterwards set up the Evening Herald.

It is told that when he brought to John Horne Tooke a petition for sparing the unhappy Dr. Dodd, that fellow-parson, and had the grace to throw off his own suggested how faithful of their names would bear such weight in such a case.

The crowning exploit of his early days was a row with "Fighting Fitzgerald," as related in Angelo's "Whorls and elsewhere." Mr. Parson Bate, as we might call him, was a piece of humanity, perhaps, as never walked arm in arm with a fashionable beauty in the groves of Vauxhall, but was so disporting himself, with a party of gentlemen advised themselves to stand at the lady he had in charge, quite in the style of Miss Bunney's scenes.

They soon found that a champion they had defied. Fitzgerald's part in the affair is variously stated; but he seems hardly to have carried out in this case his renown as a fire-eating duellist.

A meeting was arranged at a tavern, to which the galled rowlies brought a disguised prize-fighter, according to one story - another takes him a footman - who introduced as Captain Miles, was set on to quarrel with Bate, when the latter thrashed this bully so thoroughly that he had to be taken away in a hackney coach. Fitzgerald one supposes could not challenge the "fighting parson" protected against fire and steel by his cloth; but he is said to have organized the denuding of one of Bate's plays in revenge for attacks in the columns of his newspaper.

The reverend editor came off worse from a libel on the Duke of Richmond, that cost him a term of imprisonment in the King's Bench, where he entertained his friends in jovial spirits.

One hardly learns why, unless through his connection with the press and the fortune he gained thereby, he was made a baronet in 1813. As further prizes for a bustling career, this singular pluralist gained another living in England, two in Ireland, and finally a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral.

He lived till 1834, howling for a generation been one of the celebrities of London and of Essex, where now his name is almost forgotten.

Sir Henry Bate Dudley wrote an opera on the Humpty Dumpty system.

Popular Handbook to the National Gallery 1889.
The Rev^d Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart. was born in 1745 and educated at Cambridge. He took the name of Dudley in 1781 on succeeding to some property under an uncle's will. He was a forerunner in the last century of the "church and stage guild". There was however in this handsome gentleman more of the stage than of the church.

He was originally curate of Hendon and was a notorious man of pleasure about town - a braving Christian, who fought duels (over pretty actresses) one moment and wrote slashing articles the next.

He was the first editor of the Morning Post (established in 1772) and was the accepted theatrical censor of the day. He was a great friend of Garrick, who sent him in 1775 to Cheltenham to report on Mrs.

Siddons. He was himself the writer of some ephemeral plays, as well as of sermons; and charges were made against him of adultery as well as of simony. It was one of his enemies who said of another portrait of him, with a dog, by Gainsborough, that "the man deserved execution and the dog hanging."

Dudley, however, was on intimate terms with the Prince Regent, by whom he was made a baronet in 1812 and a Prebend of Ely in 1816.

"FIGHTING FITZGERALD" AT BROOKES'S. 87

friendly suffrage; and now, if you will sit down by us, I will finish my story."—"Your story! it is all a lie from beginning to end," exclaimed Selwyn, amidst loud laughter from all parts of the room.

Among the members who indulged in high play was Alderman Combe, who is said to have made as much money in this way as he did by brewing. One evening, whilst he filled the office of Lord Mayor, he was busy at a full hazard table at Brookes's, where the wit and the dice-box circulated together with great glee, and where Beau Brummell was one of the party. "Come, Mashie," said Brummell, who was the caster, "what do you set?" "Twenty-five guineas," answered the Alderman.—"Well, then," returned the Beau, "have at the mare's pony" (25 guineas). He continued to throw until he drove home the brewer's twelve ponies, running; and then, getting up, and making him a low bow, whilst pocketing the cash, he said, "Thank you, Alderman; for the future, I shall never drink any porter but yours."—"I wish, Sir," replied the brewer, "that every other black-guard in London would tell me the same."

"Fighting Fitzgerald" at Brookes's.

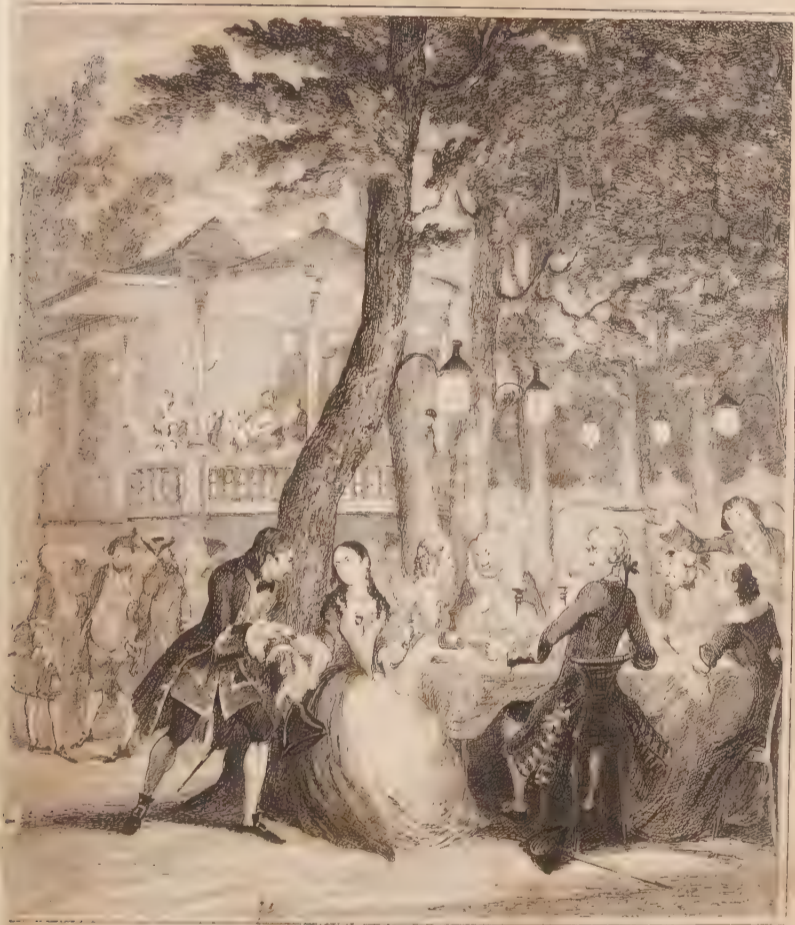
This notorious person, George Robert Fitzgerald, though nearly related to one of the first families in Ireland (Leinster), was executed in 1786, for a murder which he had coolly premeditated, and had perpetrated in a most cruel and cowardly manner.

His duelling propensities had kept him out of all the first Clubs in London. He once applied to Admiral Keith Stewart to propose him as a candidate for Brookes's; when the Admiral, knowing that he must either fight or comply with his request, chose the latter. Accordingly, on the night when the ballot was to take place (which was only a mere form in this case, for even Keith Stewart had resolved to *black ball* him), the duellist accompanied the Admiral to St. James's.

Sir Henry Bate Dudley.



THOMAS ROWLANDSON.



Act IV.

OROONOKO.

Scene



Roberts del.

Engraved for Bella Brigha Theatre Novr 1777.

*M^{rs} HARTLEY in the Character of IMOINDA.
I fear no danger, life, or death, I will enjoy with you.*

Air Henry Bate Dudley

¹⁷⁵¹⁻¹⁸⁴²
over the Morning Herald, succeeding his brother-in-law
William Pearce (1751-1842) known as "Bury Pearce" -
Pearce also held the position of Chief Clerk to the Admiralty
Pearce had married Bate's sister.

Bate was notorious as a patron of the stage
and as an amateur pugilist earning the name
of "The Fighting Parson", a bruising Christian he
fought many duels, some over pretty actresses, and
was several times accused of adultery.

He was also Rector of Millingham in Cambridgeshire
and had a residence there.

Upcott in his 'Living Authors 1816' gives a some-
what different account of Dudley - he says

Bate's father was the Rev^d Bate of Worcester and
that Bate was the second of twelve children and
educated at Eton College, Oxford - and was Bursar
of Letherhead in Surrey - that he obtained the gold
medal of the Society of Arts for embanking and
gaining a considerable quantity of land from the sea.

Bate had been a friend of Garrick's - who had
sent him to Cheltenham to report on Mrs Siddons
in 1775. - and was on intimate terms with the
Prince Regent - hence his baronetcy.

When Bates brought a petition for pardoning the
unfortunate Dr Dodd to John Horne Tooke for
his signature - the latter remarked that inclusion of
their names would have much weight in such a case.

John Bernard, the actor, describes Bate as "a very
"quiet gentlemanly man, who always laughed
"heartily but spoke seldom and had a clerical
"appearance and that he looked big, benevolent and
"thoughtful."

London and of Essex, which are now
is almost forgotten.
Sir Henry Bates Dudley wrote an opera
on the Dunmow Fitch custom.

Gen Henry Bate Dudley

Bate was accepted as the Theatrical Censor.

In 1780 he was prosecuted for a libel on the Duke of Richmond and underwent a term of imprisonment in the King's Bench.

He wrote several plays, as well as sermons and married a Miss White a sister of the famous and beautiful actress Mrs. Hartley.

In 1805 he became Chancellor of Exchequer and ~~and~~ in 1813 was created a Baronet, and in 1817 he was made Prebendary of Ely.

Dr Johnson who disliked him, admitted that he was a man of indomitable courage.

On one occasion he went alone to an isolated cottage where a number of desperate poachers were assembled, who, on his entrance snatched up their guns - but his resolute bearing overawed them, and overcoming the resistance of the next man to him, he at length disarmed them all.

Bate was one of the Pall bearers at Samuel Linley's (the young midshipman) funeral. He had long been a friend of "Thomas Linley sen" and sometimes they would travel in the country together, and on occasions Bate took him to France in his yacht.

On Friday July 25th 1773 occurred what is called "The Vauxhall Affray or the Macaronies Defeated".

Geo. Rob^t Fitzgerald, known as "Fighting Fitzgerald" had gone to Vauxhall with M^r, afterward Lord Lyttleton, Captain Bampfles and several others, all being partly drunk conducted themselves in an unbecoming manner. They presently met a

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San Henry Bate Dudley

party of ladies under the protection of the Rev^d Bate, one of whom was his wife's sister Miss White but known on and off the stage as Mrs. Hartly, but with no legal right to that name. ^{Wm. Hickey writes. In 1774 the celebrated actor Mr Smith attached himself to the beautiful Mrs Hartley the heroine of the Vauxhall Riot}

The rowdy gang began leering, laughing aloud and making impudent remarks to the ladies, and Mrs. Hartly being distressed by the impudent stare of Fitzgerald, burst into tears and Bates voiced his indignation at their conduct.

Captain Croftes made an unjust and indecent remark on Bates in allusion to Mrs. Hartley - Bates then struck Croftes, which Croftes returned - but the Rev^d gentleman was more than a match for the Captain at Jisticuffs and would no doubt have given Croftes a sound thrashing had not the screams of the ladies and the blustering and noise of the rowdy gang called around of a host of persons.

Fitzgerald seeing that his friend had the worst of it interposed, suggesting that mutual satisfaction might be given in another place. This advice was adopted and cards were exchanged.

The parties met at the "Green Tree" next morning and adjusted their quarrel by apologies given on both sides - but suddenly Fitzgerald demanded that Bates should give immediate satisfaction to a Captain Miles who it was alleged had been insulted by the clergyman the evening before.

Miles now appeared and Bates said that he was not one of those that had been present the evening before and therefore he could not have

is almost forgotten.
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Mr Henry Bate Dudley

insulted him - while Fitzgerald declared upon his honour that he himself witnessed the insult.

Miles backed this upon his honour and (as preconcerted between him and Fitzgerald) swore an oath that if the Rev^d Bate did not immediately strip and box with him he would put him for a coward and cane him whenever he met him.

The Rev^d Bate urged the vulgarity of such a proceeding and that he would fight Miles either with sword or pistol - but Fitzgerald and Miles stuck to their point and Bate agreed to fight Miles in the manner demanded.

A ring was formed and in fifteen minutes Bate beat the Captain to a jelly to the mortification of Fitzgerald and his pals.

Miles unconditionally gave in and was taken away half dead and his eyes closed so that he could not see.

In a few days it was discovered that Miles was no Captain but Fitzgerald's own footman - an expert pugilist whose master had dressed him up in military style to punish and disgrace the person.

The Rev^d Bate now disclosed the conspiracy in the Morning Post designating the conduct of Fitzgerald and his abettors as infamous.

Croftes was deprived of his Commission. Mr Lyttleton was ostracised until he had publicly apologized and Fitzgerald published a sort of bastard apology and was universally condemned not only by officers but by all ranks and in all companies.

Fitzgerald was ultimately charged for murder.

is almost forgotten.
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The Stratford-on-Avon Tour

"On their arrival at Stratford, Samuel "entered
"with the utmost avidity upon every research
"which might tend to throw any new light
"upon the history of our dramatic bard; and
"in these excursions he was joined by a very
"honest fellow of the name of Jordan, who
"was bred up a carpenter."

In consequence of John Jordan having written verses from time to time he was known as the 'Stratford Poet.'

Edmund Malone, the Shaksperian Commentator, had previously employed Jordan as early as 1790 and had received from him many scraps of information and legends relating to Shakspeare.

Malone was somewhat surprised at the number and variety of the small facts collected by Jordan and to avoid being imposed upon made more than fifty queries as to date, name, and source whence obtained.

Several hundreds succeeded these first fifty questions and only ceased when ~~Malone~~ Malone's Shakspeare was completed and Malone then raised among his London friends forty pounds for Jordan. Occasional correspondence continued after this.

In 1797 Malone sent him a portrait of himself and of Lord Northampton (Shakspeare's friend) and gave Sylvester Harding an order to engrave Jordan's portrait which was to be sent to him.

This portrait is prefixed to after editions,

Somerset

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The Stratford-on-Avon Tour

On visiting Shakespeare's birthplace Samuel had much conversation with Harte, the butcher who was a descendant of Shakespeare's sister Joan Harte.

At Ann Hatheway's cottage Samuel bought a bugle purse said to have been a present by Shakespeare to Ann, also an old Oak chair said to have been used by Shakespeare when courting Ann.

Samuel having heard of a tradition that some MSS. had been removed from Shakespeare's house - 'New Place' to Clopton Hall after the poet's death, he eagerly ~~with his party~~ proceeded there with his party.

They found Clopton Hall in a somewhat dismantled state, though some of the old furniture was still there.

A farmer named Williams and his wife rented the house and land, who though well off lacked refinement.

On Samuel explaining to Williams the object of his quest Williams said that a few weeks since he "had destroyed a large basket - full of letters and papers in order to clear a small chamber for some young partridges and as for Shakespeare why there were several bundles with his name wrote upon them."

The news of the destruction of what Samuel regarded as inestimable treasures was some excuse for the strong indignation which he forcibly expressed.

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